Previous references.
G 4159 dy 20-2-04.

File No. 1—12

1912.

(Census)

Serial Nos. 23, 24, 25, & 26.

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 23–26

Part B. for April 13

SUBJECT.

Reviews the Report on the Censuses operations in the Mysore State for 1911

---

23 From the Census Superintendent in Mysore
No 929 dy 23.9.12
Forwards a set of Mysore Census Report 1911 for transmission to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

24 To H.A Resident. Pol 270 dy 2-10-12.
Forwards a set of the Mysore Census Report of 1911 and requests to inform as to how many sets are required for the use of the offices in the C & M. States.

25 G. R. From the Census Supdt No 946-53 dy 23.9.12
Forwards a set of the Report and Tables Volumes of Mysore Census Report 1911.

26 To the Rev. Commr, Census Supdt. Supdt, Govt Press
No DC 6047-9 dy 26.4.13. Reviews the Report

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Census)

NOTES

File No. 1/12

FILE HEADING.

Census in Reports - 1911

From The Census Superintendent in Mysore

No. 929 Dated 23.9.12 Received 24.9.12

Diary No. 1132 Enclos. 2 Spare Copies. Serial No. 23

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards a Set of Mysore Census Report - 1911, for forwardal to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

2 These Census Reports have to be reviewed. A copy of the last Census review is put up
2) Before it is reviewed by Govt. the Census Supdt. had sent copies to Press & other heads of Depts & outside the province etc

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—30,000—12-8-11

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Cen File No. of 1912

Serial No.

Let me see this issue with the Salute 9/9/12

I am not quite sure that this is the issue that contained the Copies, I asked the Indian Press Agency and the Reuter to send the person in charge of the matter here

9/9/12

Let me have a set for perusal 9/9/12

With Compliments

Mil-85 26.9.12

Draft forwarding copies of the Resolution as desired.

5 Draft Salute forwarding the Set of the Census Report to the Residency. Copies intended for the Secretariat have not yet been received. Only one set has been sent which is retained by the Genl Secy

Mil-85 27.9.12

Oft may be asked

Genl Secy 9/9/12

a) The Daily Post has already reviewed it in its Tuesday's issue.

b) The Census Supdt. has no authority to send the reports direct to Press & other Head of Depts. without the knowledge of the Govt

5) It is usual that such departmental reports are distributed by the Secrett and not by the Heads of Depts

Salute for orders.

9/9/12

approved

9/9/12

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

1708

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gen File No. 1 of 1912

Serial No.	
24	To D. A Resident Rd 270 of 2.X.12 Forwards a Set of the Mysore Census Report of 1911 & requests to inform as to how many Sets are required for the use of the offices in the Cftm Sbn
25	From Census Supt No 946-55 of 23-9-12. Forwards a Set of the Report & Tables Volumes of Mysore Census Report 1911. The Census Volumes of Mysore 1911 are put up herewith for review as directed by the Asstt Secretary & also copy of the Daily Post & Madras Mail wherein the review of the Mysore Census Report had appeared. Submitted. MM-85 Sbn 2.X.12
11	Subd with a draft review Sbn 16/12/12 Marchanette draft reviewed typed carefully on half margin & submit to Genl Secy Exs 16-XII-12
	Typed Draft Review is put up. MM-85 Sbn 23.XII.12 Gen Secy)

Sent to the next Library

File 22 1-13 and Add 24/1

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GIPB—20,000—20-1-12

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gen File No. 1 of 1912

Serial No.

Council Matter..

Draft revised on the Census Rept duly revised is submitted for sanction.

Dewan. 23/2 Draft revised 15/2 15.2.13

15.74 24.2.13

(1) Please circulate to Council 25.2.13 RB

(2) Circulated to Councillors 26/2 Draft revised 26/2 27.2.13

The review is all right and may be approved

(3) I should like that 'State' should be substituted for 'Province' as the latter I believe, is not correctly applied to Mysore.

8/3/13

8/3 Yes. The above observation has been attended to

Dew 12/3/13

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

No. C. 225.

4. 3. 1913.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

Draft review on the Mysore Census Report, 1911.

CIRCULATED TO COUNCILLORS.

By Order,

4. 3. 1913.

Secretary to Government.

First Councillor.

Second Councillor.

G.R.S. 15]

Facing sheet for Cases included in the schedule appended to Notification No. 36 of the 8th. Aug. 1902.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Subject— Dft. review on the Mysore Census Report - 1911.

	Date	Initial of Officer himself or responsible Deputy
Received in the Secretariat		
Submitted to Secretary		
Submitted by Secretary to Dewan or Councillor in charge		
Returned to Secretary		
Circulated by Secretary for Council	4-3-12	
Forwarded by Councillor		
Forwarded by Councillor		
Received in Secretariat		
Considered in Council		
Submitted to the Dewan		
Submitted to His Highness		
Orders passed by His Highness		
Final Orders issued		
Circulated to Councillors		
Passed on by the Councillor		
Returned to Secretary by Councillor.		

GPB—1,000—18-10-09

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

1869
14.3.13

Dewan.

US
13/3

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GIL—65,000—17-C-12.

Submitted to His Highness.

"Draft for approval".

I submit for approval the accompanying draft review of the Mysore Census Report and Tables of 1911.

M. Visvesvaraya
28th March 1913.

BR

(9)

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

1) Draft review of the Mysore Census Report and Tables of 1911.

757

Order.

2) Approved
~~KRW~~
31/3/13

3) Secretary
1.4.13 RG

B ii
23
1/4

4) Secretary

G R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Comm. File No. 1 of 1912

Serial No.	
26	To the Rev Commr in Lahore " Secretary Supdt " Superintendent Govt Press No H 6047-9 dated 24.4.1913 Returns the report

ab 23

3214

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

Progress of Census Work during the week ending Saturday the 5th October 1912.

-----OoO------

Part II-Tabulation and Compilation.

The strength of the Abstraction Office on the 5th October 1912 stood as follows:-

Head Supervisors	2
Section Supervisors	3
Examiners or Compilers	18
Attenders	14
Total	37

Of these 9 are officials and 28 are non-officials.

2. The compilation of Village Population Tables and the revision of the Administrative Report was proceeded with.

3. The Census Commissioner in acknowledging receipt of the Report and Tables Volumes has stated that "The printing and general get-up are excellent, and the Report Volume is both concise and interesting."

Part III-References on which orders of Government have not been received.

----------N I L----------

Census Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE.

D. O. No. 151. Bangalore, the 7th October 1912

Enc-1

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith for submission to the Dewan, a note on the Progress of Census Work during the week ending Saturday the 5th October 1912.

Yours sincerely,

To

G. Aravamudiengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Under-Secretary to Government,
On duty with the Dewan,
BANGALORE.

D.O
No. 153
Sec: 1

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE.

Bangalore, Dated 9th October 1912

Dear Sir,

As desired by you, I send, herewith, a copy of the Census Commissioner's D.O. No.908, dated the 28th September 1912, on the Report and Tables.

Yours Sincerely,

To

G. Aravamudiengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Under Secretary to Government,
On duty with the Dewan,
Camp: MYSORE.

Office of the Census Commissioner for I n d i a.

D. O. No. 908.

R a n c h i, the 28th September 1912.

Dear Sir,

I morning seven copies of your Census Report and Tables, the despatch of which was advised in your letter No. 924 dated the 23rd instant.

The printing and general get-up are excellent, and the Report Volume is both concise and interesting. I am very glad that you have avoided the snare of over-elaboration, which not only deters many from looking at a Census Report at all, but also makes it very difficult for those having to --- consult it, to find the information they are in need of.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) E.A.Gait.

V.R.Thyagaraja Aiyar, Esquire,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
B a n g a l o r e.

" C O P Y ".

Census Superintendent.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit for the information of His Highness the Progress report of the Census Superintendent for the week ending Saturady the 5th October 1912. Copy of D.O. No.908 dated 28th September 1912 from Mr. G.A. Gait, Census Commissioner for India, to the address of the Census Superintendent in Mysore, received since, is also submitted.

2. The work of the Census of 1911 in all its parts including printing work, has been carried out with commendable precision and smoothness reflecting great credit on the Census Superintendent (Mr. Thyagaraj Iyer M.A.) and his Assistants Mr. Sadasiva Rao B.A., B.L., and K.R.Krishnaswami Iyengar M.A., B.L., and Mr. Yates the Superintendent of the Government Press.

P. Chandra Rao
Dewan

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Progress report of the Census Superintendent for the week ending 5th October 1912, and a letter from Mr.G.A. Gait, Census Commissioner for India, acknowledging the receipt of the Mysore Census Report and Tables.

Returned with D.O. No 174 dated 25.10.12

Order.

Fr.1195

Do No 174
with 1 file

N. 26/10/12

The Palace,

Mysore

25th October 1912.

My dear Sir,

I am directed to return File No.720 dated 13-10-12 and to ask that Mr.Tyagaraja Iyer and his Assistants may be specially thanked in a Govt Order for their good work.

Yours sincerely,

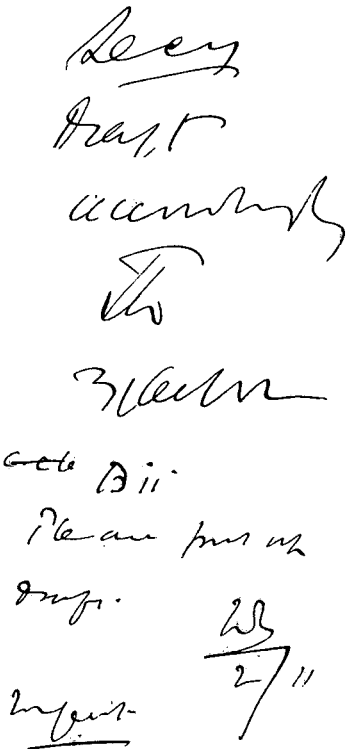
R. H. Lawrence

Pradhana Siromani

T.Ananda Rao, Esq.,C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore,

Mysore.



R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 191 2

Serial No.

Secretary
Draft accordingly
Intd. S. A. R
31 Oct. 1912

Sir II
Please put up, draft
Urgent Intd K.R.S.
2/11

Draft Subd.
Hvv86 Sec
2/11/12

Redraft as suggested & submit
of the Census Report which is being reviewed
this order may if it be incorporated in
the review of the last para.

Sec) When the
reviews be ready
2.XI.12

3/4

I am sir to report to submit that Sample
within the Course of the week

3.XI.12

~~Report to be sent~~

The draft put up may I humbly
be moved without waiting for the
review this census report
submitted for approval

Dewan

S 3/4

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

Serial No.

Mr Clemens case

This may wait until the
Review is ready

6.xii.12

B ii

Please note ~~the~~ Mr Chapman for review
for ready ~~reading~~

Chandra

Submitted
16.12.12.

Subd with the Review

Hon Please see last para placing
16/xii/12 on record the acknowledgement of the
services of the various officers.

16.xii.12

GPB—55,000—27-4-09

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Cr. File No. of 191 2

Serial No.

Subd may the review be granted?
Rec'd 28/4
It was done so on the last occasion.

Yr. Lrne
D. Forests

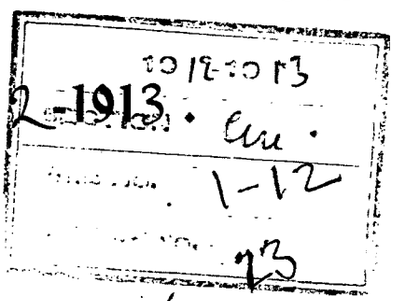
NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GIP—65,000—17-6-12.

11/aug/13 MK Cs.

C.S. 1] DIARY No. 1132

1912-1913.



FROM

The Census Superintendent in Mysore.

To,

The Offg Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

Dated 23.9.12

Despatched

Received

No. 929

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

Forwards Census Report
+ Table Vols for forwardal
to the Hon'ble the British
Resident in Mysore

No. 929
Census 1911

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE.

Bangalore, Dated, 23rd September 1912.

FROM

V.R.Thyagaraja Aiyar, Esq., M.A.,
Census Superintendent in Mysore.

To

K. R. Srinivasiengar, Esq., M.A.,

Offg: *Secretary to the Government of*
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.
Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith for kind transmission to the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore, one set of the Report and Tables Volumes of the Mysore Census of 1911. The other sets to be supplied to the Residency will follow

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Census Superintendent.

enl

G.K.S. 26]

File No. 1/12
Serial No. 24

Diary No. of letter replied to 1132

PC No. 270/Cen Con

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Central)
, *the* 19 .

To

The First Assistant
to the Resident
—

Date of issue 2.10.12

Signed by Mr K. R Srinivasaraya

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith one set of the Report & Tables Volumes of the Mysore Census of 1911 and to request ~~that~~ the favor of being kindly informed as to how many sets are required for the use of the Officers in the Cen Sch of Bangalore.

over.

Thanks etc

SUBJECT.

22/9/12
~~Ref~~ Dy: Secretary

27.9.12

1.
1/10

Sl 25

No. 946 55-
Census 1911.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE.

Bangalore, Dated 23rd September 1912.

FROM

V.R.Thyagaraja Aiyar, Esq., M.A.,

Census Superintendent in Mysore.

To

K. R. Srinivasiengar, Esq., M.A.,

Offg: *Secretary to the Government of*
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith one set of the Report and Tables Volumes of the Mysore Census of 1911 and to request the favour of an acknowledgment.

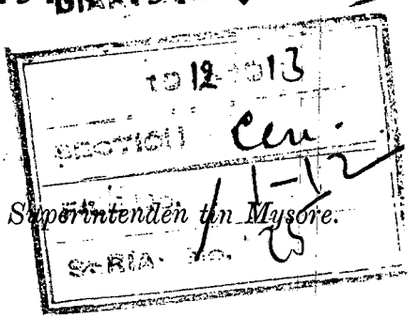
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Census Superintendent.

enl

C.S. 1]

1912-1913 (115-B(a))



FROM

The Census Superintendent in Mysore.

To

The Hon'ble Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments.

Dated
Despatched } 23rd September 1912
Received

No. 946-55.

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

Forwards a set of the Mysore Census Report and Table Vols of 1911.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read-

Letter No. 946-55, dated the 23rd September 1912, from the Census Superintendent in -- Mysore, submitting a set of the Mysore Census Report and Tables of 1911.

Order thereon No. H 6047-9
Census 1-12-26

Dated, Bangalore, 24th October 1912.

Variations & Density of Population.

The final Census taken on the 10th March, 1911, shews that the total population of the - State, including the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, was 5,806,193, consisting of --- 2,934,621 males and 2,871,572 females, a decrease the circumstance that it is less than the Provisional Totals by only, 603, which testifies to the careful accuracy of -- the enumeration. Excluding the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, the total population of the State is 5,705,359 consisting of 2,882,869 males and 2,822,490 females.

2. Including the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, the Census shows that there has been an increase of 4.9 per cent among males and of

~~of 4.9 per cent among males and of~~ 4

per cent among ~~males~~ females, ~~Taking both~~ for both the sexes being ~~these sexes together~~, the increase is 4.8 per cent in the aggregate. Excluding the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, the corresponding percentages are 4.7, 4.6 & 4.69 respectively.

3. Taking the cities of Mysore, Bangalore, Civil & Military Station & Kolar - Gold Fields, the increases in the population, as compared with the Census of 1901, were 3195, 19,204, 11,235 and 10,431. The increase in the last 3 places was marked ~~and was~~ being mainly due to this local Industrial & Commercial activities ~~of these places~~. The decrease caused by Plague between the years 1891 and 1901 has been thus more than made good in all the urban areas except Mysore city. All the Districts share in the increase of population from 1.98 to 10.41 per cent, except Kadur & Shimoga, where there has been a falling off, amounting to 5.8 & 2.8 respectively. The population in the Malnad has been ~~steadily falling~~ exhibiting a steady tendency towards decline throughout the past ~~two~~ decades and ~~Government have taken measures~~ the problem of its causation and

~~measures to ascertain the cause for such decrease as well as how to best to arrest it.~~ as the most suitable remedies therefor is engaging the serious attention & study of the Govt.

4. The shrinkage in the population of the State caused by the great Famine of 1877-8, was made up, as shown by the Census of 1901, in all the Districts except Tumkur, where the present Census shows an increase of 8·05 per cent over that of 1871. The net increase of population during the 40 years (1871-1911) is 14·9 for the whole State.

5. The mean density per square mile, including the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore is 197 per square mile as against ~~185~~ 188 during the Census of 1901, the District of Bangalore (including Civil & Military Station) having the maximum density of ~~276~~ 307 persons per square mile. Among the Taluks, the highest density of 410 is recorded in the T.Narsipur Taluk and the lowest density of 71 is recorded in the Nagar Taluk.

6. Emigration & Immigration. - The number of Mysore-born people censused abroad is 131,257 against 132,342 in 1901 and ---

and 143,533 in the previous Census; and the number of persons censused in Mysore as having been born outside the ~~Province~~ State is 312,908 or 5.4 per cent of the entire population. This influx of population is steadily increasing, ~~being~~ having been 166,688 in 1891 & 281,526 in 1901 and the ~~these~~ settlers themselves are found at work in almost all the important occupations, ~~but more especially~~ including in particular in trade, industry & unskilled labour. Many of them are centred in the Bangalore, Kolar & Kadur Districts.

7. Religious. Taking the several religionists, the percentage of increase is greatest among Jains; next come Christians, Mussalmans & Hindus in the order named; and, in every case, Jains excepted the rate of increase in population is less during the decade (1901-1911) than in the two previous decades. There has been a considerable fall (16.7 per cent) among the Animists, probably due to their having returned themselves as Hindus during the Census under review. The high rate of increase among the Jains is ~~also due~~ to be ascribed to many Sadas in the

the Bangalore & ~~Mysore~~ Districts, returning themselves as Jains.

8. Age, sex & civil condition. Taking the whole State, males outnumber females, there being 979 of the latter for every 1000 of the former. This numerical superiority among males is common in all the Districts, except Mysore & Hassan, where the proportion of females has been higher than males from the earliest Census, ~~This~~ a peculiar -cal phenomenon ~~is yet to be properly account~~ -ed for. Arranged according to several religions, Hindus have got the largest proportion of females. Next come ~~Mussalmans~~, Christians, Jains & ~~Animists~~ in the order named. From the statistics collected, it is seen that Mussalmans have the largest defect in the proportion of females in the - age period of thirty and over. The low proportion of females among the Mussalmans is largely due to the fact that many ~~persons of this religion~~ are immigrants unaccompanied by the women folk. Taking the figures of the last three Censuses, ~~there has been~~ a steady decline in the proportion of ~~fe-~~

of females to males, ~~or~~ applicable; or, in other words, there has been a more rapid increase in the male than in the female population -- during the last three decades.

9. On comparing the figures ~~indicating~~ of the past three Censuses, the proportion of unmarried children of less than 10 years of age ~~for the past 3 Censuses~~, it is found that there has been a steady ~~improvement~~ decline since 1891 in ~~the dis-continuance of Infant Marriage~~ infant marriage which ~~and that Infant Marriage~~ is less ~~common~~ prevalent in Mysore than in Madras, Bombay or Baroda. It is also note-worthy that the proportion of widows of child-bearing age has been ~~steadily~~ diminishing since 1881. Of girls less than 10 years old, fewer were found married than in the last two Censuses. The actual number of girls below 10 years returned as married, was, for the entire State, 3004 against 7130 & 18,072 in 1901 & 1891 respectively; and the number of widows below the age of 10 was 56 in 1911 against 92 & 257 in 1901 & 1891 respectively, Most of these infant marriages are among Hindus.

10. As regards the early marriages of boys also,

also, there has been marked improvement since the last Census. There were only 1870 married boys under 15 years of age as ~~compared with~~ against 7223 boys in 1901, and 99 married boys under 10 years of age, as against 235 in 1901.

11. It is believed that the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation has ~~been largely responsible for bringing about~~ chiefly contributed towards the present improved state of things.

12. Infirmities. The infirmities regarding which information was collected during the present Census, were, as in 1901, Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Corrosive Leprosy. ~~As compared with the figures for the last three Censuses,~~ the figures of this Census are higher than those of the last three censuses as regards insanity, deaf-mutism & blindness, and the figures for Leprosy being also in excess of the corresponding figures ~~197 & 199~~ for 1901 & 1881. In all cases, males sufferers are in excess of females. ~~female sufferers~~. As in 1901, a number of them were found in married condition facilitating the transmission ~~and therefore, in a condition to possibly transmit~~ their infirmity to their offspring.

13. Languages. Altogether, ~~49~~ 48 languages are returned in the present Census as ---- against 56 in the previous one. More than 71 per cent of the entire population speak -- Kanarese. Next come Telugu, Hindustani,-- Tamil & Marathi in the order named. The total number of persons who can speak English is 40,641 for the whole State.

14. Education. As regards Education, the Census standard was the same as that in ~~last~~ the previous Censuses, viz., ability to read and write. If a person was literate in more than one language, the names of all such languages were taken against him. Judging from this standard, 6.2 per cent of the entire population was found literate. Taking the sexes separately, 11.2 per cent among males were literate and only 1.2 per cent among females. There has been a steady ~~advance~~ progress since 1891, in the diffusion of literacy in the State, ~~The progress~~ that made by females ~~has, however,~~ being ~~been~~ made rapid than in the case of males, owing ~~to~~ nothing to the vast field for improvement -- among the former ~~and~~ owing also to the increasing attention bestowed on Female Education. On comparing

comparing the figures of 1911 with those of 1901 for the several age-periods, a general progress is noticeable all round except in the case of males between the age-periods of 15-20. It is remarkable that in a few ~~other~~ Provinces of Bombay also, e.g., Madras & Burma, the percentage of literacy between the age periods of 15-20 is small. During the decade, Primary Education has made good progress, the percentage of increase being -- 20.5. Literacy in English is represented by 34,469 males and 6172 females, or a total of 40,641 which is better than 1901 by ~~66~~ 48·1 percent; but the progress among females was even larger, viz., 237 per cent (there having been 1827 females literate in English in 1901 against 6172 in 1911). Among the females returned as knowing English, - 662 were Hindus and 50 Mussalmans, against 297 & 11 respectively, in 1901, or 84 & 17 in 1891.

15. Castes. Out of 5,340,908 Hindus in the Province, 2,435 persons did not specify the caste to which they belonged and the - rest classed themselves under 73 castes as

against

against 64 in the previous Census. Out of 314,494 Mussalmans, 6080 persons did not specify their castes and the rest arranged themselves among 28 castes as against 11 in the previous Census. ~~44~~ 56 percent of the entire population of Musalmans returned themselves as Sheiks against 62 percent in 1901. These fluctuations in the record of Caste Statistics confirm the general opinion that Caste Statistics in India can never be absolutely correct, ~~because it is preeminently the return of the people according to their own description~~ being dependent upon the varying notions of the people about caste.

16. Occupations. The occupations are classed in this Census according to M. Bertillon's scheme, the advantage of which is that the Census Statistics as now compiled ~~are capable~~ admit of comparison with the Occupation Statistics of different countries in the world. In Mysore, out of the entire population, 4,245,644 persons or 73.1 per cent follow cultivation, pasture & other pursuits for the production of raw materials; next in order of relative strength

come

strength come those who follow industrial pursuits being 7.6 per cent of the entire population. Trade counts 236,104 persons or 4.1 per cent of the entire population, more than half doing business in the Provisions line. Extraction of minerals is the next important business, supporting - 52,987 persons or 0.9 per cent of the entire population as against 14,358 or 0.3 per cent in 1901. These increases are mainly due to the prosperity of Gold Mining & Manganese Industries in the State during 1901-11.

17. About 5.3 per cent of the entire population come under Public Administration and Professions and liberal arts.

18. Among the population of the four cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold -- Fields & the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, Industrial pursuits engage 21.5 per cent of the entire population take pre -dence over other occupations. The professional population preponderates mostly in the cities of Mysore & Bangalore, with 9.9

per cent and 7.0 per cent of the population of those places; while in the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, 45.3 per cent of the population are supported by Military and other Services of Government, Industry & commerce with their small per centages taking a secondary place.

19. Taking all occupations together, the per centage of dependants to workers is 60 and it is highest amongst those who come under Public Administration, being 76. Taking the two sexes together, 49.4 per cent of males & 12.2 per cent of females are actual workers, and the rest are dependants.

20. Industrial Statistics. One peculiar characteristic feature of the Census of 1911 was that a Census of Industries was taken along with the General Census.

21. Mining is an important industry in the State and the present Census takes cognisance of Gold Mines, Manganese, Chromium & Mica Mines. The per centage of population engaged in industrial occupation is 7.6 for the whole State, while it is .30 and 23 in

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23. As in Agriculture, so in Industry, a perceptible progress has been made during

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the decade 1901-1911.

24. The Census just completed, reveals a satisfactory state of affairs all round: the seasons were prosperous; the population has grown ; and Trade, Education, & Industry have progressed, bringing in their train, material gain and well being . The Census was conducted under the able direction of Mr. V.R. Tyagaraja Iyer, the Census Superintendent and Government desire to place on record their appreciation of his services in organising and conducting the Census Operations and in embodying the results in a lucid and interesting report. They also note with satisfaction the good and zealous work done by the Assistants Messrs ... Mrityunjaya Iyer, M.Sadasiva Rao and K.R. Krishnaswami Iyengar.

25. The ready co-operation of the Press efficiently supervised by Mr. Yates and the Assistant Superintendent Mr. D.B.Ramachandra Modeliar, who officiated for him for a time, contributed in no small degree to the speedy and satisfactory printing of the report as well as the Tables.

26. The thanks of the Government are due to the Hon'ble Mr. E.A. Gait, C.S.I.,C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India, for the valuable suggestions made by him to Mr. Thyaga raja Iyer at all stages of the Census operations.

29.3.13

Offg. Secretary to Government.

To,

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Census Superintendent in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Press.

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23/2/13

To Dfrs 15/2/13 Offg. Secretary to Government.

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
,, Census Superintendent in Mysore.
,, Superintendent, Government Press.

S.R.N.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 946-55, dated the 23rd September 1912, from the Census Superintendent in Mysore, submitting a set of the Mysore Census Report and Tables of 1911.

No. FL. 6047-9—CEN. 1-12-26, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH APRIL 1913.

ORDER THEREON.—*Variations and density of population.*—The final Census taken on the 10th March 1911 shows that the total population of the State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was 5,806,193, consisting of 2,934,621 males and 2,871,572 females. The circumstance that it is less than the provisional totals by only 603 is an indication of the accuracy of the enumeration. Excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the total population of the State is 5,705,359, consisting of 2,882,869 males and 2,822,490 females.

2. Including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Census shows that there has been an increase of 4·9 per cent among males and of 4·7 per cent among females, the increase for both the sexes being 4·8 per cent in the aggregate. Excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the corresponding percentage are 4·7; 4·6; and 4·69, respectively.

3. Taking the cities of Mysore, Bangalore, Civil and Military Station, and Kolar Gold Fields, the increases in the population as compared with the Census of 1901, were 3,195, 19,204, 11,235 and 10,431. The increase in the last three places was marked, being mainly due to the local industrial and commercial activities. The decrease caused by plague between the years 1891 and 1901 has been thus more than made good in all these urban areas except Mysore city. All the districts share in the increase of population from 1·98 to 10·41 per cent, except Kadur and Shimoga, where there has been a falling off, amounting to 5·8 and 2·8, respectively. The population in the malnad has been exhibiting a steady tendency towards decline throughout the past decade and the problem of its causation and the most suitable remedies needed therefor is engaging the serious attention and study of the Government.

4. The shrinkage in the population of the State caused by the great famine of 1877-78, was made up as shown by the Census of 1901, in all the districts, except Tumkur, where the present Census shows an increase of 8·05 per cent over that of 1871. The net increase of population during the 40 years (1871-1911) is 14·9 for the whole State.

5. The mean density per square mile, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is 197 per square mile as against 188 during the Census of 1901, the district of Bangalore (including Civil and Military Station) having the maximum density of 307 persons per square mile. Among the taluks, the highest density of 410 is recorded in the T.-Narsipur Taluk and the lowest density of 71 is recorded in the Nagar Taluk.

6. *Emigration and immigration.*—The number of Mysore-born people censused abroad is 131,257 against 132,342 in 1901 and 143,533 in the previous Census; and the number of persons censused in Mysore as having been born outside the State is 312,908 or 5·4 per cent of the entire population. This influx of population is steadily increasing having been but 166,688 in 1891 and 281,526 in 1901, and the settlers themselves are found at work in almost all the important occupations, including in particular trade, industry and unskilled labour. Many of them are centred in the Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur Districts.

7. *Religions.*—Taking the several religionists, the percentage of increase is greatest among Jains; next come Christians, Mussalmans and Hindus in the order named; and, in every case Jains excepted, the rate of increase in population is less during the decade (1901-11) than in the two previous decades. There has been a considerable fall (16·7 per cent) among the Animists, probably due to their having returned themselves as Hindus during the Census under review. The high rate of increase among the Jains is to be ascribed to many Sadas in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, returning themselves as Jains.

8. *Age, sex and civil condition.*—Taking the whole State males outnumber females, there being 979 of the latter for every 1,000 of the former. This numerical superiority among males is common in all the districts, except Mysore and Hassan, where the proportion of females has been higher than males from the earliest census, a peculiar local phenomenon not admitting of any reasonable explanation. Arranged according to several religions, Hindus have got the largest proportion of females. Next come Animists, Mussalmans, Christians and Jains in the order named. From the statistics collected, it is seen that Mussalmans have the largest defect in the proportion of females in the age period of thirty and over. The low proportion of females among the Mussalmans is largely due to the fact that many of them are immigrants unaccompanied by the women folk. Taking the figures of the last three censuses a steady decline in the proportion of females to males is noticeable or in other words, there has been a more rapid increase in the male than in the female population during the last three decades.

9. On comparing the figures of the past three censuses regarding the proportion of unmarried children of less than ten years of age, it is found that there has been a steady decline since 1891 in infant marriage which is less prevalent in Mysore than in Madras, Bombay or Baroda. It is also noteworthy that the proportion of widows of child-bearing age has been diminishing since 1881. Of girls less than ten years old, fewer were found married than in the last two Censuses. The actual number of girls below ten years returned as married was for the entire State, 3,004 against 7,130, and 18,072 in 1901 and 1891, respectively; and the number of widows below the age of ten was 56 in 1911 against 92 and 257 in 1901 and 1891, respectively, most of these infant marriages being among Hindus.

10. As regards the early marriages of boys also, there has been marked improvement since the last Census. There were in 1911 only 1,870 married boys under fifteen years of age as against 7,223 boys in 1901, and 99 married boys under ten years of age as against 235 in 1901.

11. It is believed that the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation has chiefly contributed towards the present improved state of things.

12. *Infirmities.*—The infirmities regarding which information was collected during the present Census, were, as in 1901, insanity, deaf mutism, blindness and corrosive leprosy. The figures of this Census are higher than those of the last three Censuses as regards insanity, deaf mutism, and blindness that for leprosy being also in excess of the corresponding figures for 1901 and 1881. In all cases, male sufferers exceed the female. As in 1901, a number of them were found in married condition facilitating the transmission of their infirmity to their offspring.

13. *Languages.*—Altogether 48 languages are returned in the present Census as against 56 in the previous one. More than 71 per cent of the entire population speak Kanarese. Next come Telugu, Hindustani, Tamil and Marathi in the order named. The total number of persons who can speak English is 40,641 for the whole State.

14. *Education.*—As regards education, the Census standard was the same as that in the previous Censuses, *viz.*, ability to read and write. If a person was literate in more than one language, the names of all such languages were taken against him. Judging from this standard 6·2 per cent of the entire population was found literate. Taking the sexes separately 11·2 per cent among males were literate and only 1·2 per cent among females. There has been a steady progress since 1891, in the diffusion of literacy in the State, that made by females being more rapid than in the case of males, owing not only to the vastly larger field for improvement among the former but also to the increasing attention bestowed on female education. On comparing the figures of 1911 with those of 1901 for the several age periods, a general progress is noticeable all round except in the case of males between the age periods of 15—20. It is remarkable that in a few Provinces of British India also, *e.g.*, Madras and Burma the percentage of literacy between the age periods of 15—20 is small. During the decade, primary education made good progress, the percentage of increase being 20·5. Literacy in English is represented by 34,469 males and 6,172 females, or a total of 40·641, which is better than 1901 by 48·1 per cent; but the progress among females was even larger, *viz.*, 237 per cent (there having been 1,827 females literate in English in 1901 against

6,172 in 1911). Among the females returned as knowing English 662 were Hindus and 50 Mussalmans, against 297 and 11 respectively in 1901 or 84 and 17 in 1891.

15. *Castes.*—Out of 5,340,908 Hindus in the Province, 2,435 persons did not specify the caste to which they belonged and the rest classed themselves under 73 castes as against 64 in the previous Census. Out of 314,494 Mussalmans 6,080 persons did not specify their castes and the rest arranged themselves among 28 castes as against 11 in the previous Census. Fifty-six per cent of the entire population of Mussalmans returned themselves as Sheiks against 62 per cent in 1901. These fluctuations in the record of caste statistics confirm the general opinion that caste statistics in India can never be absolutely correct being dependent upon the varying notions of the people about caste.

16. *Occupations.*—The occupations are classed in this Census according to M. Bertillon's Scheme, the advantage of which is that, the Census statistics as now compiled admit of comparison with the occupation statistics of different countries in the world. In Mysore, out of the entire population 4,245,644 persons or 73·1 per cent follow cultivation, pasture and other pursuits for the production of raw materials; next in order of relative strength come those who follow industrial pursuits, being 7·6 per cent of the entire population. Trade counts 236,104 persons or 4·1 per cent of the entire population, more than half doing business in the provisions line. Extraction of minerals is the next important business, supporting 52,987 persons or 0·9 per cent of the entire population as against 14,358 or 0·3 per cent in 1901. These increases are mainly due to the prosperity of Gold Mining and Manganese Industries in the State during 1901-11.

17. About 5·3 per cent of the entire population come under Public Administration and Professions and Liberal Arts.

18. Among the population of the four cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, Industrial pursuits engaging 21·5 per cent of the entire population take precedence over other occupations. The professional population preponderates msotly in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore with 9·9 per cent and 7·0 per cent of the population of those places; while in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 45·3 per cent of the population are supported by Military and other services of Government. Industry and commerce with their small percentages take a secondary place.

19. Taking all occupations together, the percentage of dependants to workers is 60 and it is highest amongst those who come under Public Administration, being 76. Taking the two sexes together, 49·4 per cent of males and 12·2 per cent of females are actual workers and the rest are dependants.

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K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Census Superintendent in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd.—C. R.